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NOTES AND DISCUSSIONS

A NOTE ON THE *LEXICON MILITARE*

The so-called *Lexicon Militare* is best known because frequently printed as an appendix to editions of Suidas. It dates from the period between Hadrian and the Byzantine era, of which it shows not a trace. The best edition is that in Köchly and Rüstow: *Griechische Kriegsschriftsteller* (Leipzig, 1855), II, 2, based upon the ninth- or tenth-century MS Coislin. 347, as published by Montfaucon: *Bibl. Coislin.*, pp. 505–13 (Omont: *Invent. Somm.*, III, 187).¹

Köchly and Rüstow in the *Erste Abteilung, Einleitung*, p. 100, speak of the *Lexicon Militare* and Psellus' *περὶ πολεμικῆς τάξεως* as "fast wörtliche Excerpte aus Aelianus,"² and again, *Zweite Abteilung, Anhang II*, p. 218, they call Aelian "die fast alleinige Quelle des Glossariums" (meaning the *Lexicon Militare*). There is no doubt that a large part of the *Lexicon Militare* was taken directly from Aelian, but a great deal also comes from Arrian, and there is besides a third important source, Asclepiodotus (first published in the *Griechische Kriegsschriftsteller*, Vol. I), whom Köchly and Rüstow mention only once or twice, and then only in the critical apparatus, but who is clearly entitled to much more consideration. From numerous examples I shall quote but two as specimens, the first where Aelian and Arrian have nothing at all to correspond, the second where the same subject-matter indeed appears, but the *Lexicon Militare* is clearly following the form of expression used by Asclepiodotus.

<i>Lexicon Militare</i>	Asclepiodotus	Aelian and Arrian ³
§ 14. Ἑκτακοι. τοὺτους τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν ἡ τάξις εἶχεν, ὡς καὶ τοῦνομα δηλοῖ, διότι τῆς τάξεως ἐξάριθμοι ἦσαν.	II, 9. Τοὺς δὲ ἐκτάκτους τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν ἡ τάξις εἶχεν, ὡς καὶ τοῦνομα σημαίνει, δι' ὅτι (διότι the archetype, <i>Cod. Med.</i> LV. 4) τῆς τάξεως ἐξάριθμοι ὑπάρχον, κτλ.	(Nothing to correspond.)

¹ The work begins on f. 168r. Its full title here is "Ὅσαι ὀνομασίαι ἀρχῶν τε, τάξεων καὶ πλῆθους τῶν ἐν ταῖς πολεμικαῖς παρασκευαῖς καὶ χρεαίαις. Very different is the title in the MSS and editions of Suidas, as well as that used for the edition printed as an appendix to Thomas Magister, *Lutetiae*, 1542. It is clear that the original title was lost at an early date, so that the convenient designation *Lexicon Militare* will do as well as any other.

² Köchly believed that "Aelian" was merely an interpolated version of "Arrian," and that neither work was written by the author whose name it bears, but the view is untenable, and Arrian deserves to be considered a source quite as much as Aelian.

³ For convenience' sake references to Arrian are given according to the chapter and paragraph numbering in Köchly and Rüstow, where Arrian and Aelian appear in parallel columns. The text in every instance has been compared with that of Hercher—Eberhard, Leipzig, 1885.

Lexicon Militare

§ 40. Διπλασιάσαι διχῶς λέγεται· ἡ γὰρ τόπον, ἐν ᾧ ἡ φάλαγξ, μένοντος τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἡ ἀριθμὸν αὐτόν. γίνεται δὲ ἐκότερον διχῶς, ἡ κατὰ λόχον ἢ κατὰ ζυγά, ταῦτόν δ' εἰπεῖν κατὰ μήκος ἢ κατὰ βάθος· κτλ.

Asclepiodotus

X, 17. Διπλασιάσαι δὲ λέγεται διχῶς· ἡ γὰρ τόπον, ἐν ᾧ ἡ φάλαγξ, μένοντος τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἡ τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν· γίνεται δὲ ἐκότερον διχῶς, κατὰ λόχον ἢ κατὰ ζυγόν, ταῦτόν δὲ εἰπεῖν κατὰ βάθος ἢ κατὰ μήκος.

Aelian

XXIX, 1, 2.

Διπλασιασμών δὲ ἐστὶ γένη δύο, ἥτοι κατὰ ζυγὰ ἢ κατὰ βάθος. τούτων δὲ ἕκαστον ἡ τῷ ἀριθμῷ διπλασιάζεται ἡ τῷ τόπῳ· ἀριθμῷ μὲν γὰρ διπλασιάζεται τὸ μήκος, ἐὰν ἀντὶ ἀκδ βμη ποιῆσαι βουλώμεθα, κτλ.

Arrian

XXIX, 1, 2.

Διπλασιασμών δὲ δις γένη τυγχάνει ὄντα, ἥτοι κατὰ ζυγὰ ἢ κατὰ βάθος. καὶ τούτων ἕκαστον ἡ τῷ ἀριθμῷ διπλασιάζεται ἡ τῷ τόπῳ. ἀριθμῷ μὲν, εἰ ἀντὶ χιλίων εἴκοσι τεσσάρων τὸ μήκος διαχιλίων τεσσαράκοντα ὀκτὼ ποιῆσαι μὲν, κτλ.

Other especially noteworthy instances where Asclepiodotus is copied verbatim or nearly so are paragraphs 28, 29, and 59, which are taken from VI, 1, and XI, 7.

A few instances will also show that Arrian's form of statement is at times preferred to that of Aelian. Thus:

Lexicon Militare

§ 36. Ἀναστροφή ἐστὶν ἡ ἀποκατάστασις τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς εἰς τὴν προτέραν χώραν.

Arrian

XXV, 7. Ἀναστροφή δὲ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀποκατάστασις τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς εἰς τὴν προτέραν χώραν.

Aelian

XXV, 7. Ἀναστροφή δὲ ἐστὶν ἀποκατάστασις ἐπιστροφῆς εἰς ὃν προκατεῖχε τὸ σύνταγμα τόπον πεπυκνωμένον πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιστροφήν.

§ 45. Πρόσταξις δέ, ὅταν ἐξ ἐκατέρων τῶν μερῶν τῆς τάξεως ἡ ἐκ θατέρου κατὰ τὸ κέρας αὐτὸ προστεθῇ τι στῖφος τῇ πάσῃ φάλαγγι κατ' εὐθὺ τοῦ μετώπου τῆς τάξεως.

XXXI, 2. Πρόσταξιν δέ, ὅταν ἡ ἐξ ἐκατέρων τῶν μερῶν τῆς τάξεως ἡ ἐκ θατέρου κατὰ τὸ κέρας αὐτὸ προστεθῇ τι στῖφος τῇ πάσῃ φάλαγγι κατ' εὐθὺ τοῦ μετώπου τῆς τάξεως.

XXXI, 2. Πρόσταξις δέ ἐστὶν, ὅταν ἐξ ἐκατέρων τῶν μερῶν τῆς τάξεως ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς προστεθῇ τι μέρος κατὰ κέρας πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν τῇ φάλαγγι ἐπιφάνειαν.

§ 49. Ἀμφίστομος φάλαγξ καλεῖται ἡ τοὺς ἡμισείας τῶν ἐν τοῖς λόχοις ἀνδρῶν ἀπεστραμμένους ἀπὸ σφῶν ἔχουσα, ὡς ἀντινώτους εἶναι.

XXXVII, 1. Ἐπὶ δὲ ἀμφίστομος μὲν φάλαγξ καλεῖται ἡ τοὺς ἡμισείας τῶν ἐν τοῖς λόχοις ἀνδρῶν ἀπεστραμμένους, ἀπὸ σφῶν ἔχουσα, ὡς ἀντινώτους εἶναι.

XXXVII, 1. Ἀμφίστομος μὲν οὖν φάλαγξ καλεῖται ἡ τοὺς ἡμισείας τῶν ἐν τοῖς λόχοις ἀνδρῶν ἔχουσα ἀντινώτους ἑαυτοῖς τεταγμένους.

Other clear cases where Arrian is the source followed are paragraphs 35 and 52-56, corresponding to XXIII, 5, and XXXVII, 5-9 respectively.

Thus the *Lexicon Militare* instead of being derived almost exclusively from a single source, Aelian, is a compilation of three principal sources, Aelian (for the most part), Arrian, and Asclepiodotus, and a minor one, now apparently lost.¹ Its value lies in the fact that, as it was so often copied verbatim from its sources, it may frequently serve as a control upon the MSS tradition. In Asclepiodotus, for example, it confirms necessary emendations in the great Florentine MS of the Greek military writers, LV, 4, in a score of places, and supports suggestions of Köchly in one or two other passages. The same will probably be found to be true in the case of Arrian and Aelian likewise, but to determine that will require a separate investigation.

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NOTE ON THE REPEATED SIMILE, HOMER *ILIAD* xi. 555
and xvii. 664

The higher criticism of Homer is protected by its own smoke. It is probable that not ten living men have examined critically any one of the dozen or more volumes that "analyze" the plot of the *Iliad*. And a thorough review of any one of these volumes that exposed all its errors would be left unread. But the presentation of a typical example now and then may help to open the eyes of students. A very few minutes of attention will suffice for the following. Professor Wilamowitz (*Die Ilias und Homer*, p. 150) is arguing that the lion simile in *Iliad*. xvii 657-67 is an inept interpolation from xi. 550 ff. Others, of course, have maintained that book xi is the degenerate copy. With that I am not concerned, but with the light which the discussion casts on the whole method. In the course of his argument he contrives to misinterpret both passages. In xi. 555 the poet says that as the baffled lion departed

τετιηότι θυμῶι·
ὥς Αἴας τότε' ἀπὸ Τρώων τετιημένος ἦτορ
ῆε, πόλλ' ἀέκων· περὶ γὰρ δῖε νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

This, of course, means that Ajax retired troubled and unwilling because every such retreat brought the Trojans nearer to the ships. Throughout the *Iliad* the falling of the Greeks or the Trojans upon the ships is the symbol of Greek defeat. The γὰρ then justifies the "unwilling" and the "troubled

¹ To which are to be referred such passages as §§ 6 (end), 12 (beg.), 14 (end), 15 (beg.), 17 (mid.), 20 (beg.), 22 (end), 38 (end), 57 (end), which have no counterpart in the three tacticians named. These additions appear to have no great value.